

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

NEW SERIES No. 154

日五十月八年一十二精光

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1895.

四拜禮

號三月十英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000
Reserve Fund \$1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$10,000,000

Court of Directors:
J. KRAMER, Esq., Chairman.
A. McCORMICK, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq.
S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
G. B. Dodwell, Esq.
D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
M. D. Eschke, Esq.
N. A. Siebe, Esq.
R. M. Gray, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 4 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1895. [483]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [484]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman.
Chow Tung Shing, Esq.
H. Stollmeyer, Esq.
Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1895. [7]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000
PAID-UP \$500,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 Months, 3 per cent.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
" 3 " 4 " "
DEPOSITS RENEWED ON OLD TERMS.

JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [8]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY \$200,000
RESERVE FUND \$250,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1895. [95]

Amusements.

NOTICE.

THE POSTPONED CONCERT IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL, ON SATURDAY, the 5th October, 1895.

His Excellency Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., will take the Chair at 9.30 P.M.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1895. [1322]

Notice of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this Day Authorized Mr. LEOP. L. R. SPATZ, to SIGN our FIRM by Procuration.

H. M. KIRCH & Co.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1895. [1345]

Masonic.

EOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 254.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONRY HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th Oct., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1895. [1334]

Intimations.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

Sole Eastern Agents for SPHINXOR GRIP ARMOURD HOSE "SNOWDRIFT" SNOWDON, SONS & Co.
Sole Eastern Agents for THE NEW WIRE WOVEN ROOFING Co. THE ALUMINIUM & GENERAL FOUNDRY Co.



ASBESTOS PACKINGS of every description. ASBESTOS SHEETS, MILLBOARDS, CANVAS, &c. ASBESTOS COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS and STEAM PIPES. CANVAS CORE PACKING (Tuck Form). SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS. ASBESTOLINE, the most economical lubricant. ALL GOODS BEARING TRADE MARK GUARANTEED.
W. JACKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1895. [189]

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "EXCELSIOR," HONGKONG, A. B. C. Code. TELEPHONE, No. 35.

THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

TIFFIN AT 1 P.M. DINNER AT 8 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN or DINNER PARTIES in PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS.

For further Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

INDIAN CLUBS of Various Weights.

DUM-BELLS, POKER CHIPS, CARD COUNTERS, DRAUGHTS, CHESS, FORTY WHIST CARDS, PLAYING CARDS, FORTY WHIST CARDS, BEZIQUE, KHANKOO REVERSI, HALMA, BUMBLEPUFFY, FLITTERKINS, CRIBBAGE BOARDS, DICE BOXES, D.I.E., WHIST MARKERS, POCKET CHESS, COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, CROQUET, THE NEW RACING GAME 'ASCOT', THE WHITELY EXERCISER.

DOG CHAINS, LEATHER LEADERS for DOGS, FOOTBALLS, TENNIS RACKETS, TENNIS BALLS, TENNIS NETS and POLES, RACKET PRESSES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1895. [16]

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A STRENGTHENING

DIGESTIVE TONIC WINE.

PREScribed FOR BRONCHITIS, MALARIA, AND DURING CONVALESCENCE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

SOLE AGENTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 76.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1895. [939]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

In cases of 2 doz. pints \$35 per case.
do 1 " quarts \$33 "

SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1895. [634]

PATRONS

OF THE H.K. HOTEL ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT A REWARD HANDICAP WILL SOON BE COMMENCED THERE.

FIRST PRIZE—A GOOD WATCH.

Intimations.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AGAINST FATAL ACCIDENT BY SUBSCRIBING TO

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

THE SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY WILL PAY THE SUM OF

\$1,000 MEXICAN.

to the legal representatives of the European holder of this COUPON in the event of his death by Accident while on land within the confines of HONGKONG or any Treaty Ports of CHINA or JAPAN, or the immediate neighbourhood thereof, provided that the Name and Address of the said holder appears in the List of European Subscribers to the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

as furnished to the Company for the Three Months ending 31st December, 1895; that the premium thereon has been duly paid; that death takes place within One Month from the occurrence of the Accident; and that notice of death, with full particulars, is sent within fourteen days of its happening to Mr. J. Y. V. VERNON, Hongkong. It being declared that \$1,000 only will be paid in respect of any one death.

J. Y. V. VERNON, AGENT.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1895. [1350]

EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE.

JASTRAM'S PATENT

GOLDEN MEDAL

PETROLEUM ENGINES

OF 2 TO 12 H.P.

FOR FACTORIES AND LAUNCHES.

WORKED BY ORDINARY PETROLEUM.

Consumption of Petroleum 1 lb. per H.P. and Hour.

A Working Stationary Engine and a Launch with a 4 H.P.

Engine will be shown and full particulars be given on application.

SCHIELE & CO., HONGKONG,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST.

NO PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REQUIRED.

NOW OPEN.

THE

HONGKONG BUTCHERY.

J. TATAM,

PROPRIETOR.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1895. [1349]

THE CLUB HOTEL

5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

HOTEL METROPOLE,

1, TSURUJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT. Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggage and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

C. T. BENNEY, Manager, YOKOHAMA.

L. DEWETTE, Manager, TOKYO.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above COMPANY will be held at the Office of the COMPANY, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October, 1895, at Twelve o'clock Noon, when the Subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 24th day of September, 1895, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution—

"That the Capital of the Company be Reduced from \$1,500,000, divided into 60,000 Shares of \$25 each, to \$1,000,000, divided into 40,000 Shares of \$25 each, and that such reduction be effected by returning to the Holders of the 20,000 Shares which have been issued Capital to the extent of \$50 per Share, and by reducing the nominal amount of all the Shares from \$25 to \$12 1/2."

Dated the 30th day of September, 1895.
By Order of the Board,
C. TOMLIN, Acting Secretary.

1344] CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersecretary at 12 o'clock (Noon) on SATURDAY, the 10th October.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 10th October, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD., Hongkong, 26th September, 1895. [1312]

H'KONG TRADING CO.

FIRST CLASS HOSIERS.

OUR STOCK IS NOW REPLET WITH AUTUMN AND WINTER HOSIERY.

ROWING and FOOTBALL JERSEYS, TENNIS SHIRTS and SHOES, HATS, SCARVES, COLLARS, &c.

GOOD QUALITIES, MODERATE PRICES.

145, D'ARQUER STREET, and under HONGKONG HOTEL.

J. P. COTTAM, MANAGING PARTNER.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1895. [1335]

FAIRALL & CO.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

MANTLES AND JACKETS.

LADIES MILLINERY, &c., &c.

Suitable for the Coming Season.

FAIRALL & Co., 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 27th September, 1895. [1321]

Intimations.

TYPHOON INSURANCE. NOTICE.

HOUSE-OWNERS, TRUSTEES, MORTGAGEES and Others interested in HOUSE PROPERTY are informed that THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to accept Risks against LOSS or DAMAGE by TYPHOONS at Moderate Rates. For Particulars, apply to

WM. MACBEAN, LOCAL MANAGER, Hongkong Branch, Connaught House, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 1st July, 1895. [869]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [701]

Intimations.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$233,333.33
EQUAL TO \$233,333.33
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LO YUEN MOON, Esq., LOU TAO SEU, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1895. [1177]

Intimations.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1895. [1192]

Intimations.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE CHAI ON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAN HEWAN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 43, BONHAM STREET WEST.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1895. [1134]

Intimations.

THE PHARMACY.

SPRAY PRODUCERS, CUT GLASS BOTTLES, SEIZING, MANICURE REQUISITES, PAINFUL PERMANENT and TOILET WATERS, TONIC KOLA WINE, GOLDEN MALTEX, FARMER'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for "TANSAN", the popular Table-Water which contains 8 per cent. more iron carbonate than that from any other Chalybeate Spring.

FLETCHER & Co., and CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1895. [1343]

Intimations.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

COAL MERCHANTS AND CHARTERS, No. 44, PRAYA CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned having started in Business as COAL and TEA MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, are prepared to Supply Steamers with COAL, STORES, &c., &c., at moderate prices and respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Shipping Community.

WING CHEONG & Co., No. 44, Praya Central.

CHUN WING TONG, Managing Partner.

A YON, Business Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [1306]

MR. CHADWICK KEW, (LATE OF POATE & NOBLE.)

HAS OPENED his Dental Rooms at No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, a few doors from MORRIS GAFF & Co. Teeth filled permanently, from \$1.00 upwards. CROWN and BRIDGEWORK inserted and TEETH EXTRACTED.

FLATES A SPECIALITY.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1895. [754]

Intimations.

TO SHIPMASTERS.

STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY on shortest notice any quantity of PURE FRESH FILTERED WATER for both DECK and BOILERS.

The only Company in Hongkong exclusively supplying FILTERED WATER.

Despatch Guaranteed. Call for "W."

J. W. KEW & Co., 11, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. [717]

Today's Advertisements.

NOTICE

THE DANCE at the LADIES RECREATION CLUB, originally fixed for the 1ST NOVEMBER, will take place on the 31ST OCTOBER.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1895. [1361]

NOTICE

DURING the Temporary Absence of Mr. C. F. GROSSMANN, Mr. C. THIEL is Authorized to SIGN our FIRM by Procuration.

GROSSMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1895. [1358]

WANTED AT ONCE!

STEADY JOB FOR SUITABLE MAN.

A STEADY and COURTEOUS MAN who has some knowledge of BUTCHER'S WORK, or at least a fair knowledge of MEAT-CUTTING.

Good Wages given to suitable man.

Apply to HONGKONG BUTCHERY,

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1895. [1359]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"ARGVILL," Captain Duncan, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1895. [1352]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"TAISANG," Captain S. Wilde, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1895. [1363]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANTALUS," Captain Hannah, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1895. [1367]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Steamship

"HUPEH," Captain Everitt, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1895. [1363]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"DARDANUS," Captain Grey, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1895. [1364]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—

HOUSES in RYAN TERRACE.

TOP FLOOR of No. 1, BLUE BUILDINGS.

No. 2, KENTFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

ERANIE'S BUNGALOW, 5 Rooms—KOWLOON.

No. 9 CHANCERY LANE.

"LARKSPUR" UPPER RICHMOND ROAD—7 Rooms Detached House with Garden and Lawn Tennis Court—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

OFFICES:—

FIRST FLOOR No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1895. [17]

BROWN, JONES & CO.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY MEMORIALS.

LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERISHABLE LEAD CEMENT.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSIES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [17]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1895-96.

Our First Supplies of these best Quality Seeds have arrived, and Orders will be executed in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

SEED LISTS

with

HINTS FOR GARDENING

have been issued and can be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in LONDON.

They are packed under our own Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in FINE WEATHER ONLY and the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally.

It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigor and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each.....\$1.75.

25 lbs.\$4.50.

Directions for use are given on the Label.

RAMSOME'S "NEW PARIS"

LAWN MOWERS.

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.

For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1895. [5]

DEATH.

On August 10th, 1895, suddenly, of paralysis, Captain CHAS. H. TILBETTO, aged 55 years. Formerly of Hongkong, where he had many friends.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1895.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

That the Chinese Government should have conceded the demands contained in the ultimatum recently lodged with the Tsung-li Yamen by Sir Nicholas O'Connor, acting under urgent instructions from Lord Salisbury, is hardly a matter for congratulation. China has given in, the notorious anti-foreign ex-Viceroy Liu Ping-chang and the other provincial officials responsible for the outrages perpetrated in Szechuen are cashiered, have been pilloried in the *Peking Gazette*, and, we are informed, the Emperor has decreed that Liu shall never again hold office. Thus, for the time being, the British Government may be considered to have triumphed, and that too, probably despite the intrigues of certain Powers whose actions in the Far East of late can hardly be considered above suspicion. But the success, if such it be, should not be regarded as a substantial gain either for the British or the Chinese Governments. On the one hand our 'face' is to a certain extent saved, while on the other hand China continues to pursue the even tenor of her ways, having attained peace with the exhibition of what some may reckon as honour. But how long will this 'peace' last? Does not this gracious concession on the part of China amount only to a patch in an old garment which, we are told in ancient writ, only makes the rent worse in the end? We think so. We are strongly of the opinion expressed in these columns a few days ago, that had China absolutely refused to concede the terms of the ultimatum she would have been pursuing a wise course, for, as things go in the East just now, the concession can result only in the postponement of the evil day; by giving way now they will only bring down heavier vengeance on themselves hereafter.

It must not be forgotten that a portion only of the account is yet settled and that the most unimportant part. There is a big bill outstanding in respect to the never-to-be-forgotten Kucheng massacre on the 1st of August last; the offensiveness of the Kucheng officials, who put obstacles in the way of a thorough investigation, and the duplicity and exasperating arrogance of Hsu Taotai and the Viceroy of Fuhkien. How will these matters be settled? If it was considered sufficient to demand that Liu, of Szechuen, be cashiered, will it not be necessary to insist on much more severe punishment being meted out to the officials responsible for the Kucheng atrocities?

Complete satisfaction must be given to us soon. The day of reckoning cannot be much long postponed. How will it be done so as to insure foreigners resident in the interior of China against any repetition of such outrageous treatment? Would it not be well to avail ourselves of this opportunity to teach China a much-needed lesson?

We note by an Allahabad telegram of the 13th ultimo, published in the *Rangoon Times*, that H.M.S. *Flamingo* has been despatched for Bahrain to join the *Sphinx* and *Pigeon* off that island, and that this action was taken as a precautionary measure, as no fresh disturbances had occurred there during the early part of September. There was some talk recently of sending troops from India to this group of islands, of which Bahrain is the most important, but it appears from latest advices that this has been unnecessary. The Bahrain islands are a small group lying in a bay about 20 miles from the coast of El Hasa, in Arabia. The largest of them is about 27 miles long by 10 wide, and it has been famous for its pearl fisheries since the time of Alexander the Great. Many years ago the group belonged to the Portuguese, who fortified it, but like many other appendages of this once leading Colonial Power it has come under the protection of those whose extensive possessions would appear to have rendered the virtual acquisition of a good deal of 'outlying territory' an absolute necessity as a means of preventing its seizure by unscrupulous foes.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 1st.

The revenue of Great Britain for the half-year shows an increase of four millions as compared with the same period of 1894.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

Russia continues to send large quantities of guns, munitions and war materials to Vladivostok.

AUSTRALIA AND JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The Premier of Adelaide has invited the Colonists to a conference to consider the influx of Japanese.

GERMANY AND THE SWATOW OUTRAGE.

The Chinese Government has informed Germany who were the ringleaders of the Swatow outrage.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE latest report from Rand is that 2,375 tons of ore crushed gave 1,350 oz. of smelted gold.

CHEVALIER Antoine de Koniaki, the Court pianist to the Emperor of Germany, will give two piano recitals in Hongkong—one on the 11th and one on the 14th. Details will be published later.

THE annual general meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd. will be held at the Hotel at noon to-morrow, for the purpose of receiving the report and accounts for the past year.

At the Magistracy to-day two coolies and a boatman were arraigned for cutting and wounding a boatman with intent to do grievous bodily harm, but as the wounded man is in Hospital the case was adjourned till Saturday, the 5th inst.

FOUR chair coolies yesterday refused to carry the amah and baby of their mistress, and were thereupon charged before the Magistrate this morning for disobedience. Though their mistress had come in from Magaloe Gap to prosecute, and the case was fully proved, they were only fined \$1 each. Perhaps His Honour thinks they should not have been asked to carry the amah—only a Chinese woman!—but how about the baby?

We regret to have to chronicle the death of Master Hermann Hugo Janice Schmidt, who succumbed this morning to an attack of rheumatic fever, from which he has suffered severely for about six months. Master Hermann was the only son of Mrs. Caroline Schmidt, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Schmidt of Becclesfield Avenue, and was only 14 years and three months old. A large number of friends of the family attended the funeral at Happy Valley this afternoon.

According to Mr. Sato, M.P., who lately returned to Japan from Formosa, sales of 'disfranchised' wives in the region in the 'Beautiful Isle.' The legal marriage is confined only to the rich, while the majority of the natives choose their helpmates in what may be termed markets. The quotations vary from about 150 yen to 600 yen, those having specially attractive appearance fetching large sums. Many single labourers work hard to buy wives with the savings of their hard-earned cash. According to the *Yokohama Specie* version of the report, not only women but children are also sold in Formosa just as though they were articles of furniture.

If press dispatches are within a mile of being accurate (which is, of course, doubtful) the *Frisco Commercial News* is of opinion that neither the United States nor Hawaii need bother further about annexation. The American 'fire-brand' in question adds:—It seems Great Britain is making a new survey of Alaska; she will annex that portion of the world to Canada, and does not propose to allow the United States to complete its coast line by building a canal across Nicaragua, although Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the only countries having a direct interest in the affair outside of the United States, are anxious to have the canal built. Perhaps Great Britain will kindly designate some obscure corner of the Earth to which Uncle Sam and his relatives may migrate. That would leave United States territory open to British occupation without the expense of survey, diplomacy or conquest. Of course a hint from our English cousins will be all sufficient to quell immediately pick up our belongings and sail off to Australia.

At the Magistracy to-day Quarter-master Sergt. Haggart, of the Rifle Brigade, charged his servant with stealing clothing and cutlery valued at \$75. The evidence of the complainant was taken, after which the case was adjourned till the 10th inst., the prisoner being let out on bail in one surety of \$100.

SOME of the chair coolies do not seem to have learned yet that it is dangerous to play with the police. Yesterday a police interpreter was sent to Stanley and given a chair. The man he relieved had to come back, so took the same chair. The coolies this morning came to the Station to be paid, two sets, and claimed for two chairs, and in consequence, \$4 instead of \$2. Upon the truth coming out they were charged, and one man fined \$5 and the remaining six \$1 each. This should teach them discretion.

LAST night cries of 'save life' were heard issuing from a house in West Street, and upon an Indian constable running in he found an old woman had hung herself from a couple of bamboos in the ceiling. Though the room was full of Chinese no one had attempted to save her. The constable cut her down, and found her to be unconscious, but still alive, so took her to the Government Civil Hospital, where she was soon resuscitated. She was brought before the Magistracy this morning and remanded for a week.

THE 'Grim Reaper' has indeed been busy of late snatching away, one after another, many of our oldest friends and many a well known land-mark. And now the news has reached here from America of the death, at the comparatively early age of 56, of Capt. Charles H. Tilbette, who a few short years ago was one of the best known and deservedly popular skippers sailing out of Hongkong and other Far Eastern ports. The immediate cause of death was paralysis and our informant adds that the gallant Captain succumbed to the attack very rapidly. A bold and skilful navigator, a good husband, fond father and friend to many a needy one has passed away from this world of woes and ups and downs, and the hope of his many friends in this colony and elsewhere will be that his voyage of life being over, he may for ever more rest in peace.

FROM a report published in Japanese papers it is now confirmed, according to the *Yokohama Specie*, that Tsal Ting-kan, late Commander of the Chinese Torpedo Corps who was taken prisoner at Wei-hai-wei, was not included among the number of Chinese prisoners recently sent back to China. Some time ago we had occasion to refer to Tsal's escape from custody in Osaka, but since then we have heard nothing about him. The Chinese authorities are greatly displeased over Tsal's conduct at Wei-hai-wei, and it has been openly proclaimed, in spite of the explicit provision of the Treaty, that a severe form of punishment, probably capital, should be meted out to him. The Japanese Government, on the other hand, would not allow a prisoner to become a Japanese subject, and therefore he is in a very awkward position. It seems pretty certain, however, that Tsal has escaped to America.

WE have to thank our old friend George Francis Train for a most extraordinary reprint from the *Tacoma Sun*, by which we note that the 'Champion crank of the universe' is again 'on the job.' He has been roasting himself hoarse at public meetings, traversing the United States from north to south and from east to west to proclaim the fact that he was the first real live 'Merkle' to get hold of a copy of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace, that it was sent to him straight by his old 'pal' Li Hung-chang, together with the illustrious donor's photo, and that he presented the whole budget to the *New York Times*, thus putting that paper away in front of all its contemporaries. He also adds that while going round the world in 60 days (to boom Tacoma) he mailed reports of his progress and interviews to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and other journals from Africa, Australia, etc., etc., and he winds up by boldly asserting that, no nation in the world ever dreams of liquidating its national debt, and that therefore the United States Government is guilty of suicidal folly in formulating a scheme for the redemption of its 'greenbacks.' The reports show that George Francis was well received everywhere and that his public utterances evoked hearty laughter. No wonder! And there is, of course, no room for wonder that the world moves apace so long as Clifton Train is alive, and moves and has his being. He makes things 'hum' wherever he goes, and he glories now as much as ever, apparently, in being styled a 'crank' and 'such a dear eccentric old gent.' Bravo, George F! Though the hairs of your head grow white and your sonorous voice gets weaker with age, yet may your familiar shadow never grow less.

A JAPANESE journal called the *Shibui*, published in Vladivostok by certain Japanese, has, according to the *Yokohama Specie*, been prohibited by the Russian authorities. The reason set forth is that the publication of any matter in foreign languages describing the geographical position, scenery, etc., of the port is regarded as prejudicial to national safety.

THE Toyama Local Assembly has addressed a note to the Home Minister, reports the *Yokohama Specie*, setting forth the mismanagement of the Governor, Mr. Tokubata. A delegation of the local people is also to be sent to Tokyo to pray for the change of their Governor. The latter, on the other hand, has already arrived in the capital to disclose the state of affairs going on in his prefecture to his superiors.

On the 13th inst., says the *Mail*, when the last of the Kichin railway which left Yabekawa, Chingke province, had gone about a mile or so, it was found the train was enveloped in a dense smoke. On examination it turned out that the lamp loaded in one of the luggage cars was on fire, apparently ignited by the sparks from the engine chimney. The driver, however, seems to have thought it not worth while to stop the train, and he paid such strict attention to the schedule time as not to cause a delay on any account, for it is said that the train, regardless of the fire, got to the next station. The smoking car was then taken to the side of a river, and the fire extinguished.

ACCORDING to an official return lately made there are in Osaka 32,195 beggars, representing 7,233 families.

UNDOUBTEDLY owing to cooler weather setting in, the *Mail* thinks, there is a decrease of cholera patients in Tokio. In the 24 hours ending noon of the 19th only fourteen cases were recorded.

THE mountain of Aso, a volcano in Higo province, has shown explosive tendencies since the earthquake shock experienced in the locality at the end of August. The inhabitants in its neighbourhood, says the *Advertiser*, are in a state of uneasiness.

THE face values of gold, silver, nickel and copper coins struck at the Japanese Mint from its establishment up to March this year was as follows:—Gold, 67,040,083 yen; silver, 168,007,630 yen; nickel, 5,338,507 yen; copper, 12,418,057 yen; the total being 253,104,367 yen.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.—The semi-official *Hamburghische Correspondenz* writes:—The declaration of the British Government in the Commons shows that the time for England to evacuate Egypt has not yet come. We Germans may rest entirely satisfied with that, but the French are not. Their old political rivalry, intensified by their conflicting economic interests, follows with unrelenting extension of England's power in other parts of Africa as well.

FROM the report of the British Consul General at Yokohama, we learn that the export of raw silk in 1894 amounted to 7,707,044 lbs., valued at 4,131,267 yen, against 4,045,002 lbs. valued at 2,366,387 yen, in 1893. Prices were well maintained, and business was brisk, especially with the United States. Freight to the U.S. by the Pacific Mail and Canadian Pacific steamers were stationary, but the Northern Pacific cut the rates after June, thus getting a large amount of the cargo. To Europe the freight rose to \$8 from \$6.50 per cwt. in July, and remained thus for the rest of the year.

RECENTLY the Malacca correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press* stated that the Arms Ordinance was having an effect in Malacca that he was sure was never contemplated when it was passed, and that owing to the difficulty of procuring guns and powder owners of plantations were unable to cope with the hails which infested the fruit plantations. Another reason, and possibly a more effective one as regards the security of powder, is, however, to be found in the enormous freight which is charged for shipping this troublesome commodity, the transport of which is hedged in by numerous rules and regulations. A certain Chinaman in Singapore who wished to send 50 lbs. of gunpowder to Malacca was asked \$50 freight. Finally he agreed to pay \$40, but in any case such a freight would prove an important factor in determining the quality of powder available in Malacca.

THE 'SEND OFF' OF THE COMMERCIAL MISSION TO THE ORIENT.

Under ordinary circumstances very little interest would be centred in the South Australian commercial mission now in the Far East, but in view of the keen competition between certain Eastern and Western industries and the rivalry created by the impact of American and Continental commercial agents, which is an important factor that has to be reckoned with now-a-days, the arrival here of the South Australian Special Commissioner, to which we referred at some length in our last issue, is an affair which justifies special notice in our columns, for not only does the advent of this Mission indicate that our Australian countries are determined to make a reasonable bid for a share of the ever-increasing trade of the Orient, but also that they are endeavouring to find new and larger markets for their products, with a view, presumably, to a marked increase in the production of their staple and other exports.

Before leaving Adelaide the Hon. John Langdon Parsons, the Special Commissioner in question, was entertained by the Mayor of Adelaide (Mr. C. Tucker) and a large number of his fellow citizens. Among those present were the Premier, the Chief Secretary, Mr. G. Ash, M.P., Mr. W. H. Phillips, and most of the leading merchants of Adelaide, representing the principal industries in the colony, and various Consuls. The guests were charged with South Australian wines to show the samples of the products which Mr. Parsons has with him from South Australian vineyards. Representatives of the Press of Adelaide were present and the next day (8th August) the *South Australian Register* published a full report of the interesting proceedings from which we take the following:—

The Mayor presided and said they had met with success to Mr. Parsons, who was proceeding to the East to open up new channels of commerce.

The loyal host having been honoured, Mr. W. Herbert Phillips, in proposing 'The health of the Hon. J. L. Parsons,' said that he was in Australia had developed a foreign policy, and no one could tell what it would become. A nation which had been budding for some time had suddenly burst forth into flower, and the whole world had been astonished at the result. (Cheers.)

For the nation which had sprung into being had been able to rival the older nations of the world. The people there were characterised by marvellous enterprise, great intelligence, astuteness, perseverance, and great adaptability, and in a comparatively short time had been able to imitate the customs of civilisation and show astounding gifts for acquiring the manufactures of older nations. As a whole they possessed these characteristics which must lead to their becoming one of the foremost nations of the world. He referred to this because it was our custom to despise nations which were not of our colour, and he believed that the Japanese would exercise an influence upon the world which would astonish us. It would be a great mistake if they were contemptuously put on one side after what they saw before them. It would be best to cultivate friendly relations with Japan. Our country would not hold them back, and if we did not meet them as friends the time was not far distant when we might meet them as foes, and then we would find that owing to their unity, and marvellous gifts we were in a bad position. The Government had acted wisely in granting a commission with the object of instituting a friendly relationship, which would be to the benefit of the community as a whole. He felt the action was one of vast importance for the colony, and very far-reaching, and Mr. Parsons was really an ambassador for the colony. A great deal of responsibility rested upon him, and he believed he would seriously discharge his important duties. They all wished him a

pleasant voyage and a warm reception. (Applause.)

Mr. T. Hardy endorsed all that had been said by Mr. Phillips. It was imperatively necessary that fresh markets should be opened for our wares. We had surplus of wines now, and were likely to have a still greater surplus in the future unless something was done. Therefore the movement in which Mr. Parsons was engaged was a good one. They could not agree with all the policy of the present Government, but they must admit that this Government had shown a sincere desire to help the producers of the country, and this movement was evidence of it. (Applause.)

The toast was heartily responded to. The Hon. J. L. Parsons felt under great obligation to the Mayor for asking him to meet him and the representatives of the various branches of manufactures and commerce of South Australia before starting on his important mission. He expressed his great gratitude and sense of the honour conferred upon him by the Government in leading to him a commission to China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, with a view to ascertain what were the existing facts in connection with the trade and commerce in those countries, and to avail himself of the occasions and opportunities that would occur, so that in the great and growing trade which must be carried on in these countries under the impulse of the new life which was undoubtedly pulsing in the East the colony of South Australia might at least have her share. (Applause.) His attention had been directed, and he had given a good deal of time, to the study of the existing conditions of the East. For a long time he had had his eye on the Far East. Before the war broke out between China and Japan he was well aware of the circumstances that were arising, and which meant a development of trade not known by those engaged in the ordinary commerce of the Australian colonies. So long ago as last February, in an article which he wrote for the *Register*, he directed special attention to the fact that China might be expected to become one of the great purchasers of wool, and his recent readings had convinced him that an immense trade was being done with the East by California, and that Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland had entered upon the field. So alert and enterprising had Victoria been in the matter that she had sent out first two Commissioners, and then one Commissioner, with samples of various products of Victoria, to see what openings existed for trade, and reports of great value, giving very carefully compiled statistics, had been printed by the Victorian Government. The staple products and the chief manufactures of South Australia were produced under such favourable conditions that our manufacturers and merchants should not fear competition in the world's markets. At present, so far as our chief products were concerned, we had to stand competition in the great clearing-house of the world—London. Values were determined by the prices which products reached there, but he could not conceive that competition was so severe or difficulties any greater in the Far East than in the metropolis of the United Kingdom. (Applause.) He wished to express his great gratification to the various representatives of industries who had reposed their confidence in him in entrusting to his care articles which they produced, and he could only assure them that nothing would be wanting on his part to endeavour to open for them the much-needed avenues of trade. He was very deeply conscious of the weighty responsibilities which rested upon him. Though he could not shut out from his mind the conviction that he expected to find in the way, he felt his object was one of business, and that there lay before him a great deal of tough, severe, and constant work. Of course if he succeeded in finding the markets they needed the advantages would be direct to the community as a whole and also to himself individually. Very large questions had been touched on by Mr.

exploit our markets to their greater advantage. Recent visitors to the East told them that the workers there rejoiced in the average remuneration of 25d. per day, and if it was a question of compelling our workers to happy South Australia to compete with gentlemen who enjoyed that magnificent wage, the present Klaverton Government would not do anything of the sort. Mr. Phillips said we should hold out the right hand of commercial friendship. They would do it if it suited them, and if it did not they would not do it. He had depicted in terrifying language that if we did not hold out the right hand, the fat might be held out to us; but South Australia, as a component part of the British Empire, was prepared for any emergency—(laughter)—and would do what was right and just under the circumstances. He thanked them for the kind things said of the Ministry, and hoped the easy way would be the right way. The result, not only to the commercial industry of the colony, but to the people at large. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. L. Grayson asked the company to drink success to the undertaking. The matter was of great importance to South Australia. The undertaking involved an immense amount of energy, perseverance, and ability, and Mr. Parsons' political training and his residence in the Territory had been such as would fit him for the task. The Premier had referred to the other colonies having sent out ambassadors, and he was glad the Government had intended Mr. Parsons with such powers as would enable him to collect business much better than any one else. Mr. Parsons went in a time of peace and the merchants would be able to give more time to consider the question of trade of South Australia. He hoped Mr. Parsons would be successful in opening up trade. The last Customs returns of Australia showed that our exports had exceeded our imports. This was nearly all perishable goods, and he hoped that the result of his mission would be of immense benefit to the producers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. R. Cave, in supporting, said that ever since he had seen the articles by the talented young politician Mr. Griffiths, he had hoped something would be done by the colony. When he heard that Mr. Parsons was sent, he took up the matter warmly. There was no one in our midst so suited for undertaking the mission, and he thanked the Government for what they had done in the matter. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. J. L. Parsons expressed his appreciation of the great assistance which had been rendered by the Produce Export Department. The Chief Secretary in a happy little speech proposed the toast of "His Worship the Mayor," who had added to the mission, and showed that he had in his mind not only the social qualities but the business of South Australia as well.

His Worship the Mayor, in replying, thanked the company for toasting him. He represented the business of the colony as well as the citizens, and any matter which affected the interests of the colony affected the interests of the city of Adelaide immeasurably. He was pleased to see so many producers and manufacturers present, and he wished the undertaking every success. Mr. Parsons was the right man in the right place. The Government had acted very wisely in the matter.

THE PRESS OF BANGKOK.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

It is not always pleasant to see ourselves as others see us, and it was no doubt with feelings of the reverse of pleasant that our Bangkok contemporaries read, marked, learned and inwardly digested the following translation (and the elegant Editorial comment) from *La Mekong* which appeared in a recent issue of the *Bangkok Times*. We don't agree with the *Mekong* correspondent who "writes down" the *Observer* in a manner which is scarcely fair, to say the least of it, seeing that although it is not the largest paper in the world yet most of its Far Eastern contemporaries appreciate its information, quote its local news and give it special credit, from time to time, for a good deal of valuable information contained in its special telegrams. But neither the *Observer* nor its local contemporaries (the *Times* and *Free Press*) need special defence at our hands. They are all doubtless well able to defend themselves and, if need be, read *La Mekong* a lesson which it apparently stands in considerable need of. The translation referred to appeared in the *Bangkok Times* under the head-line "Drolleries Saig news" and reads thus:—

There is in Bangkok only one European newspaper, the *Siang Pao* Press; its editor is an Englishman of pure (I) descent who has the courage to publish the truth wherever it may concern, to which he has had to pay somewhat dearly, almost with his life.

Two hybrid sheets are also published here, half-English, half-Siamese. One is the *Bangkok Times*, whose editor, a Bombay half-Caste, formerly a soap boiler and tea-planter, and the other is the *Siang Pao*, the proprietor of which is a Ceylon negro, who has engaged as editor an unhappy European whom hunger has driven to adopt a course which is not exactly honourable, of devoting his energies to flattering the vanity of the Siamese in order to run down anything European and above all to vilify everything French.

The *Bangkok Times* is the Siamese semi-official organ. Its chief contributor, M. Rolla Jacquemart, publishes therein his apophthegms; in few sentences are the European in the Siamese service and those whose interest it is to curry favour with the latter. The paper is so uninteresting that many would have withdrawn their subscriptions but that they feared the attacks which would be made upon them. The Government buys seven hundred copies which it sends to its agents to be distributed here and there.

The *Observer* is a miserable little sheet so devoid of decency that the respectable people in the colony do not read it, and it is sold at a cheap rate to the natives, who greedily read all the calumnies served up to the Europeans.

I thought it necessary you should have a precise idea as to what the Press of Bangkok is. It may be conveniently stated that the only paper to be trusted is the *Siang Pao Press*, which has always wisely advised the Siamese, and which confines itself to attacking the systematic abuses of the government rather than the natural brothers of the King, who, through the intrigues of the Royal harem, have succeeded in driving into retirement all the Siamese statesmen who administered the country with patriotic prudence. —A READER in *La Mekong*.

JUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.

At the invitation of Mr. Farmer, under whose auspices the Ching Ling-foo troupe of magicians and acrobats is to open in the Theatre Royal on Saturday night, a small party of friends last evening witnessed a number of the feats of this company and were well entertained. For neatness and complete mystification it would be hard for any performer to beat Ching Ling-foo himself, while the plate spinning and balancing feats of his assistants were splendid examples of the perfection that can be obtained by patience and practice.

To begin with, it must be premised that the performance was given in the middle of a shop in Queen's Road, on the floor, and within ten feet of the spectators, with bright lights all about. The performer had a dressing room, surrounded by the shop-jobs, etc., some distance away from the place of performance.

The first feat was by Ching Ling-foo, who came forward dressed in a long coat, with sleeves rolled up. He was handed a rug, which he showed contained nothing. In a flash, and before those watching could see where it came from, he produced first a lantern with a lighted candle, then a lantern containing a bowl of water with fish and a floating light, and then four large silver bowls, each containing a different article of food and disappear in the most mysterious way. Finally two 10-inch bowls, full of water, were produced, and after vanishing several times, were carried away by attendants. Then two lanterns, four plates of food, and two large bowls full of water were disgorged from a plain rug. Mystery number 1. Some exceedingly neat plate spinning by two small children followed, and then balancing feats with glass jars, cleverly and neatly done, the skill necessary being evident to those sitting so close. At the conclusion of this Ching Ling-foo, who had been standing by "clowning" the balancing, picked up a rug from the table near by, passed it round, patted himself to show there was nothing concealed (so far as could be seen), and then, most unexpectedly, he disclosed a large iron basin, two feet in diameter, filled with clear water, on the floor. This basin and water must have weighed fully sixty pounds, and the production was most cleverly done. This was the most astonishing feat, though as close to the witnesses, no sound of flowing water could be heard, or anything to show how it had been produced.

Some very expert palmistry was next shown in the midst of the audience; five red seeds being most dexterously in the hands of Ching Ling. They appeared, disappeared, melted away, passed through cups, and, in fact, were handled in a most perfect manner within three feet of the onlookers.

Top-spinning and plate-balancing followed, after which an exhibition of fire-eating that filled the place with smoke and the spectators with admiration and envy—for what a splendid volume of smoke he did blow!—brought the exhibition to a close.

All those present were more or less familiar with the magic of showmen, and all were more than satisfied with the neatness and mystery with which everything was done. The performance on Saturday should not be missed by anybody who has the least desire to witness a display of the perfection to which prestidigitation can be brought, and the chief magician is possessed of a skill that would put many of the world-renowned conjurers to the test to equal.

THE WRECK OF THE "CATTERTHUN."

The golden mists of the evening hung dim on the verge of the West. And the dying rays of the sunset brightened the clouds in the purple distance—drooping her dark-green leaves. In the glades the tall eucalyptus nodded her shimmering leaves. Stirred by the evening breezes; many a head-land was bright. With the yellow blossoms of wattle, breathing balm on the night. That lingered as loth in its coming; waited for both and for each. Delicate odours of woodland, showering incense of death. Upon victims whose fate, though nigh, cast no warning shadow before. And the landscape smiled on laymen as they looked their last on the shore. And the China steamer ran on, with a trail of smoke in her train. Past garden, terrace and foreland—heading straight for the main. Laden with treasure and freight, bound for the lands of the East. Clearing the waters in pride, charming the waves into yeast. And fast flashed the shuttle of life over whirling on in the foam. Of the Weaver Fate, as she sped; gliding swift to her doom. O'er the swell of the long green rollers. Sudden the westerner Sun. Went down in the darkling waste of great darkness, when the day was done. And the stars shone misty in heaven; the ebon wing of the night. Shadowed the eyes that should look never more on the morning light.

It had rung "Four Bells" of the night,—Strong blew a wind from the shore, But stronger, the while, to landward the current insidious bore. Or a dimness, child of inscrutable Purpose, darkened the eyes Of the watcher—Budden and fell, like a bolt out of cloudless skies, Smote the hand of Death the Destroyer. Striking once and again. On the treacherous rocks, she quivered, and strained as a creature in pain. But as yet no man dreamed of danger; in false security locked.

For he that would question his neighbour seemed but as one that mocked. And some lay heavy in slumber, credulous victims of Fate. By the incoming seas to a sense of their peril awakened too late, And the bolder of three weak women, rudely aroused from their rest. Stridly questioned the Captain "Tell us the worst and the best?" "The sudden shock and the rushing water,—What should it be?" And he answered "All well. 'Tis nothing, 'tis but a wave of the sea." And the lady replied half-counting, "I know the splash and the hiss Of the water in its breaking, but never a sound like this." Such was the answer he gave, fearful of sweet woman's fear. First with a glow of false hope, anxious to help and to cheer. "Hold out the boat for the shore," the tardy order was passed, And the crew at their stations mustered, faithful found to the last. And the quaint Oriental temper, impulsive, true to its trust, Firm as a rock—laced danger, counting life but as dust.

For the Company's salt they had earned and the honour dear to the brave. Like British sailors they followed duty's call to the grave.

One white man, careless of self, who thought of the weaker alone. To a helpless woman, who sought for a life-belt with only her own. And surely some guardian angel smiled approval divine.

On the strong that could say to the weaker—"Thy need is greater than mine." And the wind sang shrill in the rigging; the cordage hummed at the breath Of the wild gales quivering and harping in chorus their anthem of death. And the pitiless stars looked down from their seats serene in the sky. Through the smoky wreath of dim vapour that hung like a curtain on high. And the throb of the labouring engines still feebler and feebler grew.

Slower and slower, with falling vibrations, quivered the screw; And the boats, as they swung on the davits, the willows like giants at play. One by one from their fastenings wrenched, swept far and away. The starboard lifeboat; lone unshattered, the ultimate hope. Safely was launched with her crew. Still undaunted they cope With the stress of the tumbling billows, still to rescue they strive.

And to snatch from the whirling surges the floating folk that survive. Lower and lower she sank; tall-rail-high o'er the deck. Hurling men in the eddies the waves swept, hastening her wreck. Till the sweep of monstrous billow, heaving high, hid her from view evermore—the abyss had swallowed its prey.

Here and there but a few, battling hard for their lives. Clinging to floating wreckage; happy he that survives. In the swirl of the sinking monster settling down in the deeps. Sudden in ghastly contrast, on the scene of havoc, out peeps The placid regent of night, riding high in the heaven.

Tinged with a wonder of silver; the spume and the foaming leaves, That hissed on the crest of the seas—and lightened the saved on their way. 'Scaped thro' the horrors of night to the welcome dawn of the day.

Such is the life of man, evanescent, faint as the breath. Of the oxen in frosty winter, melting away as a wealth. Of the mountain mists upcoming, dispersed in the mid-day glow. Discarding heights yet unscathed and the valleys stretching below. As a meteor darts alight of the starry kirtle of Night.

Flashes and flames for a moment, fades, and is blotted from sight. Brightest flowers of the noon ere eventide may be dying.

Low in the mire and the clay their starry blossoms be lying. Mourn not the dead; they rest from their labours, just and unjust. The generations of man turn alike to their dust. But pray we to-night to a Father who holds the waves in his hand. And the winds, for each one of his children in peril by sea or by land.

F. W. CHRISTIAN, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wills, Acting Puisne Judge.)

October 3rd.

SIN FOO V. HOPKINS CUMMING & CO.

This was an issue brought before the Court to show cause why an execution should not be taken against Lau Kwan Yu as one of the partners in the firm of Hopkins, Cummings & Co. against whom a judgment had been obtained. Dr. Ho Kai (instructed by Mr. Ho Wyson) appeared for Sin Foo, and Mr. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Moussery) for Lau Kwan Yu. Dr. Ho Kai, in opening, said that he proposed to bring evidence to show that, though dormant, the person against whom the execution was sought was a partner. The real question before the court was whether or not Lau Kwan Yu was a partner in the business. He quoted a case in which it was held that a partner who shared in the profits of a business was liable for the losses, but at the same time he thought that unless it could be shown that there was an agreement the claim in this particular case could not stand. The facts of the case, as stated by Lau Kwan Yu on affidavit were that he had deposited \$1,000 with the firm as security as a partner. In fact, there was a re-arrangement of the firm, and he ceased to act as a partner. During June he came to Hong Kong, and he went away with a letter stating that in consideration of \$1,000 paid to the firm's credit he was entitled to a seventh part of the profits of the partnership of the firm. Lau Kwan Yu says this letter was never properly translated to him, that he did not know he was woken upon as a partner and that he never received any of the profits. In June Mr. Hopkins informed him he had no further use for him as he had found another Chinaman who was willing to put business into the business. He had no knowledge of the partnership agreement, and had no knowledge of the business. On the other hand Sin Foo, the plaintiff in the original suit, made an affidavit that he believed that Lau Kwan Yu was a partner and that he had been told this also by Mr. Hopkins. Dr. Ho Kai then called his first witness—

Mr. R. G. Hopkins, sworn, stated—I am a partner in the firm of Hopkins & Co., and was the managing partner. The other partners were Cummings, alias Chun Yee Po, Lau Kwan Yu and Kwong Sing Sing. Lau Kwan Yu took one-seventh of the part profits of the firm, Kwong Sing Sing one-fourteenth, I took two-sevenths, and the balance was taken by Chun Yee Po. There was \$5,000 put in all in the firm. Chun Yee Po put in \$3,500, Lau Kwan Yu \$1,000, and Kwong Sing Sing \$500. My share was \$400 but that was never put in cash. No cash was put in the firm for me. Kwong Sing Sing and Lau Kwan Yu were the compradors of the firm from the 10th of December 1894. A little later they proposed entering into partnership. I had very little conversation on the subject with Lau Kwan Yu, as he could not speak much English, but I frequently talked with Kwong Sing Sing, who finally told me it was arranged. I think Lau Kwan Yu was present when the partnership papers were prepared. The actual agreement was made between myself and Chun Yee Po, but it was agreed that Lau Kwan Yu and Kwong Sing Sing should share in the business. I understood at the time that the Chinese had some private agreement, as regards the \$1,000. Lau Kwan Yu had already deposited the \$1,000 to the compradors.

under his agreement. That is, he had taken it over on endorsement from the old compradors. This money was left in the H. & S. bank to the credit of the firm till July to protect loans on goods to London. Then it was withdrawn by me and used to meet the current liabilities of the firm. That is in fact was placed to the credit of the firm's current account. It had been on a special account before it was placed to the firm's credit, and the bank gave credit in London up to \$500. When the old firm was changed the credits were still running, so the money could not be withdrawn, but when these were paid in July it was placed to current account. Lau Kwan Yu held a receipt from the bank for the \$1,000. The letter regarding the partnership which Lau Kwan Yu says he did not know the meaning of (produced), was dated the 10th of January 1895. It was the partnership—but was given to him in June, so as to show from what time his partnership began. The firm was in no way involved when that letter was given. Lau Kwan Yu called at the office several times after this and used to talk over business. He came to me early in August and told me he wanted to draw out his money from the firm. I told him he must give me written notice according to our agreement, and he then asked me to draft him a letter giving notice, which I did. He took the letter, gave it to the compradors, and I heard was in the form of a letter from Mr. Moussery demanding the money. This was dated August 10th. A few days after I sent him word we were going to wind up the partnership and then the money would be repaid him. My partnership agreement was in the hands of Mr. Deacon. I had a son of Lau Kwan Yu as copying clerk in my office. Lau Kwan Yu used to come often on Sunday and speak to me about the business. Sin Foo's claim fell due in July.

By Mr. Robinson: I started in business for myself in February 1894. I was then alone and had no partners and no capital. I had a comprador—Ng Lai-kau—who was with me until October 1894. He put in over \$700, and when he left he was not paid. I could not then pay. Then Li Ko-wen acted as comprador, and he advanced about \$300 and deposited \$1,000. He left me December 4th, 1894. He was paid off the \$300, and the deposit was carried on to the man who succeeded. It was not a debt of the firm. His successor was the Yuen Shun, who was transferred to Kwong Sing Sing and Lau Kwan Yu, who succeeded him on the 10th December. At that time E. Skeels was a clerk in my office. On the 9th January the partnership was formed. Before that I had been carrying in the business, but I then took in Chun Yee Po, Ho, or Cummings. The compradors gave up acting as compradors, but Kwong Sing Sing continued to act as such, drawing a salary of \$40 a month, but receiving no commission. Lau Kwan Yu never took an active part in the business. The \$1,000 was his. Lau Kwan Yu was really every way for Kwong Sing Sing. He was dormant every way I do not think Lau Kwan Yu asked for the money back until August. When the partnership was made he became a partner. I have no recollection of his wishing to withdraw before August. I was not pressed for the money till August on behalf of Lau Kwan Yu. This letter of 10th June was not given because Lau Kwan Yu was pressing for the return of his security. In June the money was in the bank to credit of the London house. The money had been thus deposited since October. I could not touch the money then. Though when I was asked for the return of the money the firm was insolvent, I said I would return the money, as I hoped to yet other people to take over the business and give me credit. I went to Macao about the end of August in consequence of a lawyer's threat. Cummings left about the 6th or 7th September.

The witness Cummings was called. He stated that the compradors' money was put into the firm on the partnership being made, and he was to have a 7-10th share in the profits. The deed of partnership was produced by Mr. Hastings on an order from the Court. This contained no notice of Lau Kwan Yu being a partner. Some further evidence was led, but this His Lordship thought failed to show that Lau Kwan Yu was a partner, so the application was dismissed, with costs against Sin Foo.

PICTURES.
The following is the calendar for to-morrow:—
1641—Lo Siu Tong v. Chan Yee Shun \$700.00
1642—Tan Chong v. Chan Kam Tong
and others 650.00
1715—Abdul Cateem v. Akia Khan 5.33
1725—W. E. van Rapp v. C. Cornell 300.00
1735—H. Wilson v. Butterfield and
Sons 755.33
1751—Sin Heng v. Cummings 870.00
1758—Ng Siu Fan and others v. Wong
Fong 418.25
1763—Leng Chai v. Cheung Tang 1,000.00
1769—Ho Kit v. Lung Yee 108.00
1773—Colonial Treasurer v. Cheung Hi 2.10
1793—do do 5.85
1797—do do 3.50
1799—Jewon Slight v. S. S. Ramajith 120.00

POLICE COURT.

Scott Savory, who was detained a vagrant, was sent to the House of Detention. Four men were fined \$1 each for unlicensed hawking, and one man was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. Two old black women were fined \$10 each for being in unlawful possession of two hundred-weight of coal, valued at \$1.50. For breach of the *Offences Ordinance* one man was fined \$20. For breach of the *Offences Ordinance*, a woman, a cook, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

CRIME IN THE HEART OF AFRICA.
STOKES AND HIS BELGIAN MURDERERS.
A few days ago I read that a British trader named Stokes had been hanged by the Belgians on the Upper Congo for selling arms to natives. I attached so much importance to this "rumour," and not deeming for a moment that it might be true, I merely thought that it might make a good subject for a sensational penny story.

Thus a camp near the ruins of a native village under a large tree some officers' tents, all round grass shelters erected by the men. In front of a tent some Belgian officers are stretched on easy chairs, drinking champagne. All of a sudden all the men rush outside the camp. A group is seen advancing in the distance, a few black men, carrying a fine expert rifle, rushes towards one of the officers, who has risen to see what is the matter.

"Master, great matter," says the native in new clothes, "we have caught him."

"Who?"

"You know, the English master who sells guns to the 'washed' (savages)."

An Englishman, a man of about forty, with his arms tied behind his back, and held by four natives, is then pushed forward. Seeing a white man he exclaims, "At last! How do you do?" Excited but not blushing hands, but you see that I can't say that. "This is the English master who sells guns to the 'washed' (savages)."

Now, as regards the sale of arms and powder, I know for a fact that whatever guns and powder he had in Uganda were in the Government stores, the Commissioner declining to part with them. And here I must say, as *Stokes* said that whatever the *Standard* may think of the subject the British officials adhere most strictly

reply, and, stepping towards his tent, orders the men to bring the prisoner. The latter, looking quite surprised, and when the tent is reached, his expression has changed, and addressing the officer, who has stretched himself in a chair: "What do you mean? Are you going to have me sent?" The officer, who understands but little English, replies: "Do not be excited, sir." "You will send for this," retorts the Englishman. The officer merely smiles and pushes a stool towards the prisoner, "Sit yourself. You call yourself Stokes?"

"Yes, but are you going to explain?"

"Ah, it is you, the man who sells guns to the blacks?"

"No, certainly not. Is that the cause of all this row?"

Thereupon the amply dressed native comes forward.

"Why," says the Englishman, "this scoundrel has stolen my clothes and my gun," etc. The native then explains to the officer that, according to his orders, he went with a strong party to the village where the English master had his camp; the natives had all cleared. He saw a man belonging to the English master's caravan, who ran when he saw him, but he shouted that he was sent by a white man and had a letter. So the man stopped and said that the master had gone out shooting. He then entered the camp and plenty of guns. After getting some food and water he went where he was told the master had gone out shooting. Knowing that the master had six men with him and was a very dangerous man with his gun, and as he had himself but forty men, he went carefully. At night he saw smoke in the distance, and waited until dawn. Just before sun-up he surrounded the camp. He shouted in Kikwabi (Zanzibar language) that he was coming with a white man to see the master, and got with all his men into the camp, making friends with the people there. The master came out of his tent to see what the noise was; the native collared him, while his men tied the six followers. The master then tried to rush to his tent to take his gun, but he was overpowered, tied, and brought back with his men.

The Belgian officers then accuse Stokes of having sold guns to natives, stating as a proof that they have caught natives armed with guns, and that the latter have declared that they have received them from the Englishman for ivory. Stokes explains that he has lent these guns to the men, as they are hunters in his service, adding that he has no wish to sell. This is taken as a confession. The officers then say that the men have been fighting them with these guns. Stokes replies that when he lent the guns no Belgian had ever been on the country, and insists on the fact that all ivory traders had hunters hunting for them, these men being supplied with guns (which is true), etc. Other witnesses are produced. At last, consultation of officers, who sentence Stokes to death. He protests, but declares himself ready to follow the Belgians to head-quarters at the coast. They laugh and say that he is going to be executed at once.

Great acute, violent protests. Flailing all useless, and informed that he will be hanged in one hour's time, he asks to write, but is informed that he can only address a letter to his family without discussing his case. This brings the image of his daughter before him. He asks to be spared on her account, but is told that time is going on. He writes his letter, but, having begun by saying that he has been barbarously and unjustly sentenced the paper is snatched away from him, and he is told that unless he merely says good-bye he shall not be allowed to write. In writing his letter he can hardly keep back his tears. . . . Then he kneels down, held by two natives, and says his prayers. One of the officers interrupts him, saying, "Time is up." He rises, is taken under a tree, and as the rope is being placed round his neck he looks at the officers and says in a firm voice:—

"My country will avenge me." Then adds, "My dear daughter now remains in her care." A whistle is blown, and twenty stalwart natives hold him up the tree. . . . This scene flashed through my mind as what would most likely have happened had such a case been possible; since then I have found from inquiries that the rumour seems to be founded on fact, and I stood horrified. Should absolute confirmation of the news arrive, this cold-blooded murder ought to raise a storm of indignation from the whole of Europe. Stokes, as will be seen, was not a mere British trader, but a man who has played a most important and most prominent role in the settlement of Central Africa under European rule. He first went out as an assistant to the Church Missionary Society, when the first missionaries went up to Uganda. He then became a comprador for the Uganda Mission, leading the caravans to and fro, between the coast and Lake Victoria Nyanza. In this way he became acquainted with all the natives on the road, and ultimately left the service of the Church Missionary Society to start as a trader on his own account. Being the first and only European trader between Bagamoyo and Uganda, paying more for ivory than the Arab traders, he soon secured large quantities of ivory. He then, with enormous profit, especially before the Brussels Act, when no prohibition was placed on the sale of guns. Many years ago already he was said to be worth over £20,000. He established stations in Uvumwanga, in Uvumwanga, at Mwanza, and in various districts of Uganda. When Mwanga, King of Uganda, had been expelled from his country it was with the help of Stokes that, in his turn, he expelled the usurper and once more succeeded the throne. So great was his influence between Tabora and Lake Victoria Nyanza, when the Germans decided to occupy the hinterland they appointed Stokes as Commissioner.

During the last years he used to carry out his business through agents, sending out black men in all directions to secure ivory for him. Every two or three years he used to organize large caravans to convey his ivory to the coast under his personal superintendence. I was told that when he went to the coast in 1892 or 1893, I believe, he carried over £10,000 worth of ivory. And here I may remark that his object in going on was not to trade, but to get as much as he could pass on to his daughter, who was being brought up in this country. In order to give an idea of his influence among the natives of Uvumwanga, I may mention that when I crossed the country, whenever I asked of a small chief who was the principal chief of the district, all invariably replied "Stokes" (the native pronunciation), and many of them, speaking of the Germans, used to say that they did not know why Stokes allowed them to build stations in his country, and they declined to believe me when I assured them that the Germans were the masters there. In Uvumwanga I was met on the road by an important chief, who had heard that a caravan was coming, and was most disappointed in finding that it was not Stokes, as he had a quarrel with another chief, and they were awaiting Stokes, who would settle the case according to custom.

Now, as regards the sale of arms and powder, I know for a fact that whatever guns and powder he had in Uganda were in the Government stores, the Commissioner declining to part with them. And here I must say, as *Stokes* said that whatever the *Standard* may think of the subject the British officials adhere most strictly

there, as well as in British Central Africa, to the provisions of the Brussels Act, and that if guns have passed into the Congo Free State territory, certainly they did not come from or through British territory.

I hope to be in a position, in a few days time, to give full particulars about Stokes' last caravan, and I greatly doubt his having had sold some, this does not in any way justify or even excuse his being put to death. The Belgians speak of being at war with every one. Under the plea of slavery they have exterminated the Arabs. Why? Chiefly because the Congo Free State wants to secure the monopoly of the ivory trade. I have heard from Africans—not English—that the unfortunate Hodder (a Belgian) was killed and eaten, it was chiefly due to the action of the officials of the Congo State, who were greatly opposed to his attempt at establishing an important trade in ivory. Now, with regard to the murder of Stokes, let us hope that its perpetrators will be duly punished, and that it will cause some regulations to be issued preventing any official from sentencing people to death, whether blacks or whites, and that no white man shall in future be tried unless an independent jury of white men can be summoned. In any case he should have power to appeal against any sentence above six months' imprisonment, such appeal to be heard in Europe before a jury. In British possessions such as Uganda and British Central Africa the Chief Commissioner cannot even carry out a death sentence passed on a native without obtaining leave from the Secretary of State. But supposing that Stokes had sold guns and powder to the natives, even supposing that he should have fought with the natives against the Belgians, to have sentenced him to death, and to have executed him, would not be any the less a crime against civilization, and a monstrous blunder—blunder sufficient to destroy altogether the prestige of the whites in the eyes of the natives. So far, most of them hesitate before daring to take the life of a European unless in battle, and Kabaka-Raga himself dare not kill Captain Cassell. In their minds all white men are brothers, and they fear that if they kill one the first one of his white brothers who comes near their country will exterminate them. Rumour spread in Africa in the most wonderful way, and the story that will be told far and wide is that the Belgians are not the brothers of the English, as they caught an Englishman and killed him. Every imaginable motive will be invented except the true one, and the next time an English trader comes into Belgian territory with a large amount of goods the natives will kill him, loot his goods, and think that their big masters the Belgians will be very pleased because they have killed an Englishman. The affair, that resumes itself in the eyes of those who do not know Africa, well into the shooting, more or less rightly, of a mere trader and adventurer, is one of immense importance, and it is to be hoped that the case will be taken up by Government and thoroughly investigated. It is the first white man that has been so far executed in the interior of Africa; a man whose name was known by hundreds of thousands of natives throughout a territory twice as large as the British Isles; in fact, as well known there as Mr. Labouchere in England, with the only difference that one died in ivory, while the other died in scandal. Had Stokes been tried in Europe, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude if found guilty, the officers who would have proved the charges against him would have deserved the highest praise, while those who murdered him in the wilds of Africa without witnesses deserve to be branded as criminals.—*Spi. Corr. Pall Mall Gazette*.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.
MAILS DUE:
Indian (*Aravonagar*) 4th inst.
American (*Coptic*) 5th inst.
English (*Kaiser-i-Hind*) 6th inst.
Australian (*Tatung*) 7th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 8th inst.
Tacomia (*Tacomia*) 11th inst.
Australian (*Chingta*) 11th inst.
American (*City of Rio de Janeiro*) 22nd inst.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship *Empress of China* arrived at Nagasaki at 6 a.m. to-day, and left that port at 3 p.m. for Hongkong, via Shanghai.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Chingta* left Port Darwin for this port yesterday, and may be expected here on the 11th inst.

SHIPPING RETURNS.
From 5 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.
ARRIVALS.
Shanghai steamer, from Singapore.
Tatung " Canton.
Nanking " Canton.
Fouli " Moji.
Aggregating 5,724 tons register.
DEPARTURES.
Formosa steamer, for Shanghai.
Amur " Manila.
Sardapan " Amoy.
Asamora " Singapore.
Nanchang " Chifoo.
Haitan " Canton Port.
Batala " Fuchien.
Araka Idara " Shanghai.
Olive Branch " Shanghai.
Aggregating 17,948 tons register.

The British steamship *Shanghai* left London on the 24th inst., and Singapore on the 27th inst., had fine weather.

The British steamship *Fouli* left Moji on the 26th inst., and had moderate to fresh north-east winds, with overcast and cloudy weather and rain.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.
Katlo Maru in Kowloon Dock.
Helen Richman " "
St. Louis " "
Solent " "
Araka Maru " "
Ingraham " "
Acton " "
Hankow " Cosmopolitan
Cambridge " Aberdeen

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, and wasting diseases, and very palatable. Read the following:—I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried Scott's Emulsion in a case of impoverished blood, with scrophulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty.—A. T. M. FRANKS, 23, Lombard Street, London, W. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Straits of China—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

Intimations.

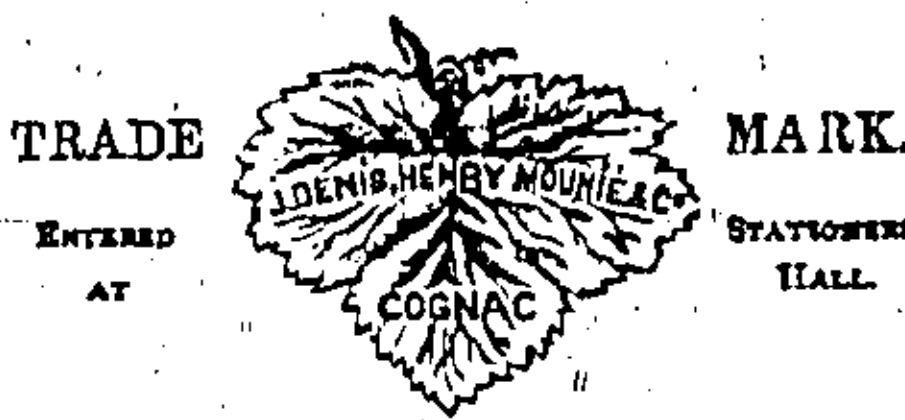
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MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
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CHARTS AND BOOKS.
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[1948]

**HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.**
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
Always on Hand.
L. MALLOY.
HONGKONG, 14th June, 1891. [836]

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ICE-HOUSE ROAD.
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ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED
in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.
GROUPS AND VIEWS
a specialty.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1894. [1287]

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S BAY PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from
the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or
constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back.
Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes,
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Asthmatic people who suffer from Op-
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Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous
coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with
Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia,
Catarrhal affections, and difficulty
in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by
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AND INJECTION
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economical remedy in the treatment
of Acute and Chronic Catarrhs of the
Urinary Organs, and of the inconvenience of
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and Matico Capsules in the more chronic cases.
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AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON,
OSLO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

"FRIGGA,"
Captain F. Voss, will be despatched for the
above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th October,
at 4 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
for First and Second Class Passengers and
carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1895. [1340]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"GLENEARN,"
Captain Murray, will be despatched as above
on or about THURSDAY, the 24th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1895. [1348]

Intimations.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship

"TANTALUS,"
Captain Hanaah, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1895. [1307]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship

"WINGSANG,"
Captain J. Young, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 10th October, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1895. [1336]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY.
(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN
GOVERNMENT.)

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
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PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE,
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(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
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SEA, LEVANT AND ADRIATIC PORTS, up to
NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
and CAPE TOWN.)
THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA TERESA,"
Captain V. Ghermann, will be despatched as
above on or about SATURDAY (P.M.), the 10th
October.
Cargo will not be received on board after 3
P.M. prior to date of sailing.
For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1895. [1216]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"ENERGIA,"
Captain Law, will be despatched for the above
Port on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at Noon,
instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1895. [1274]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship

"LENNOX,"
Captain Williamson, R.N.R., will be despatched
as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 9th
instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1895. [1336]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
THE Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"
J. E. Williams, Commander, will be despatched
on THURSDAY, the 10th October, at 3 P.M.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the
Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.
The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the
Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the
Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire
voyage.
A fully qualified Surgeon is carried and the
Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1895. [1332]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE Company's Steamship

"CONCH,"
Captain E. S. Baker, will be despatched as above
on or about the 10th October.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1895. [1285]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"GLENSHIEL,"
Captain R. D. Jones, will be despatched as above
on or about SATURDAY, the 12th October.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1895. [1295]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
THE Steamship

"TAIYUAN,"
Captain Nelson, R.N.R., will be despatched on
MONDAY, the 14th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1895. [1355]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORENCE & RUBATTONI UNITED COMPANIES.)

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
Having connection with Company's Mail
Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES and LEGHORN,
and GENOA.

VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRA-
NEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to
CALAO.
Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAGDAD.

BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE,
ALMERIA and MALAGA.
THE Steamship

"BISAGNO,"
Captain Doda, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at Noon.
At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in
VICTORIA DOCK.
For further Particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1895. [1290]

SAILING VESSELS.
FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L.L. American Ship

"P. N. BLANCHARD,"
Blanchard, Master, is now loading for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1895. [1016]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A.L. American Ship

"SAINT JAMES,"
Clifford, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1895. [1281]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L.L. American Bark

"ADAM W. SPIES,"
Field, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1895. [1078]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 100 A.L. British Ship

"LYNDHURST,"
Martin, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1895. [1077]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "OLIVE BRANCH,"

FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
respective Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon, Wharf and Godown Company, at
Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 9th instant, will be subject
to sale.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th
instant, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1895. [1337]

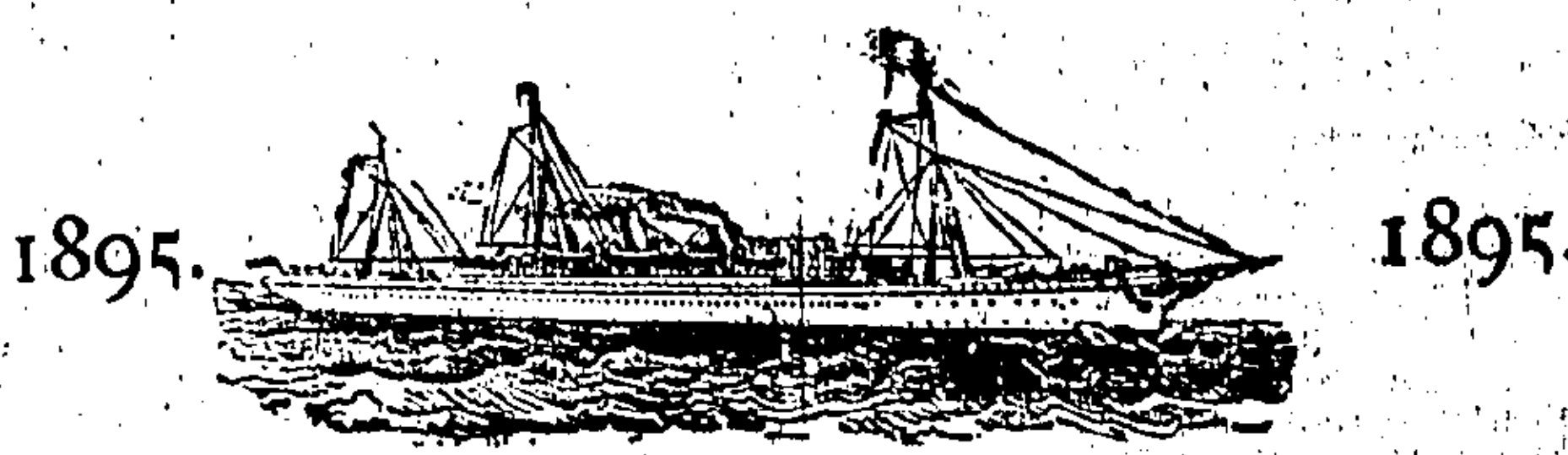
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"WINGSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M. of the 2nd October, will
be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into
Godowns at East Point.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1895. [1337]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship
"PERU"
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.
J. E. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1895. [1355]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 30th October.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 27th November.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 25th December.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF
JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12
DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL
TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent
FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is
made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which
passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.
Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return
tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan
Governments.
CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia,
via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months,
£100.
The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,
(second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE of its TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS
(the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)
and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the
Line passes.
THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by
the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1895.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
COPTIC (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea & Hon-
olulu)..... Thursday, 17th Oct.,
at Noon.
Gaulle (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea & Hon-
olulu)..... Tuesday, 5th Nov.,
at Noon.

THE Steamship
"COPTIC"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKO-
HAMA and HONOLULU on THURSDAY,
the 17th October, at Noon. Connection being
made at Yokohama with Steamers from
Shanghai.
Steamers of this line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu,
and passengers are allowed to break their
journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the
United States or Canada. Rates, and particu-
lars of the various Routes may be obtained
upon application.
Special rates (First-class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and their families.
Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking
at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice
versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-
count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not
apply to through fares for China and Japan
to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full, and same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo de-
stined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1895. [1355]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES FLUID
THE BEST
DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY
ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings
Hongkong 26th March 1895.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD
COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.
THE attention of Passengers is directed to
the very cheap rates offered by this Line
to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and
EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and
CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table,
Doctor and Stewardess carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on
the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery
of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passen-
gers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first
class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$325.
Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.
Special rates allowed to members of Govern-
ment Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Hankow	.....	3,594	Tuesday	.....	Oct. 8.
Tacoma	.....	2,649	Tuesday	.....	Oct. 29.
Victoria	.....	3,167	Tuesday	.....	Nov. 19.
Strathcona	.....	3,574	Tuesday	.....	Dec. 10.
Hankow	.....	3,504	Tuesday	.....	Dec. 31.

*No Passengers carried by this sailing.
THE Steamship

"HANKOW,"
Captain Orr, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY
the 8th October, will proceed to VICTORIA,
B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, IN-
LAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and
United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific
Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.
Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address
marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to
sailing.
For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1895. [1274]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.
PORTS IN THE LEVANT.
BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL
PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Karlsruhe	.....	Monday	.....	14th Oct.
Prinz Heinrich	.....	Monday	.....	11th Nov.
Prinzess	.....	Monday	.....	9th Dec.
Sachsen	.....	Monday	.....	6th Jan.
Gera	.....	Monday	.....	3rd Feb.

ON MONDAY, the 12th day of October,
1895, at 3 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"KARLSRUHE," Captain H. Walter, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES
and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon of
Saturday, the 12th Oct. Cargo and Specie
will be received on board until Noon on Monday
the 14th Oct., and Parcels will be received at
the Agency's Office until NOON on SUNDAY, the
15th Oct. Contents of Packages are required.
No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than
25 lbs and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet
Cube in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHEERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st September, 1895. [1273]

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY'S PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1895.
(Subject to Alteration.)

Mount Lebanon	.....	Tuesday	.....	15th Oct.
Allimore	.....	Saturday	.....	18th Nov.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED
STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"MOUNT LEBANON,"
will be despatched hence for PORTLAND,
OREGON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on
TUESDAY, the 15th October.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to
the care of the General Freight Agent,
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland,
Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1895. [1275]

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